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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

RUDOLPH, VINCENT M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2624

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/026,721	OKAJIMA, AIKO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Vincent M. Rudolph	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 7 and 13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 7 and 13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Y

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 7 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ban ('170) in view of Motamed ('300).

Regarding claim 1, Ban ('170) discloses an image forming device (Network printer, See Figure 1, Element 1) that includes a receiving module (a NIC card, See Figure 2, Element 16) to receive the print jobs from the outside (network, See Figure 1, Element 50, which transfers it to the receiving buffer, See Col. 3, Line 53-55). It also includes a storing module, or an image memory (See Figure 2, Element 120, which is located within the controller, See Figure 2, Element 11) to store print jobs received by the receiving module (it receives the print data sent from the NIC card, See Col. 3, Line 40-41), and a printing module (print engine, See Figure 2, Element 12) to implement the print jobs stored in the storing module (the print data is sent from the controller to it, See Figure 2). Ban ('170) also discloses when the controlling module (controller, See Figure 2, Element 11) receives a print job, it determines if it is either an ordinary job or special print job, which is a manual feed job according to Ban ('170), and registers it in the designated area (See Col. 4, Line 56-61). The controller also has a CPU (See Figure 2, Element 110) to control the printing order of the print jobs by the schedule management

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file (See Figure 2, Element 130; Col. 3, Line 41-44). A displaying module (LCD display, See Figure 2, Element 31) is used to display information that includes a list of print jobs including the special print jobs (since the special print jobs hold a higher priority over the regular print jobs, they are displayed on the LCD so the user can complete the printing process there, See Figure 4; Col. 4, Line 7-11, even though the printer stores the ordinary print jobs in a print queue also, See Figure 3) after the controlling module (controller, See Figure 2, Element 11) determines what kind of print job it is (it determines if it is an ordinary job or not, See Col. 3, Line 53-58). An inputting module (operational panel, See Figure 2, Element 13) is used to accept various sorts of operation inputs entered by the user, which includes selections that the user desires to implement for the information displayed on the displaying module (the user presses a button on the operational panel, See Figure 2, Element 13, corresponding to the choice number of the special print job to print, See Figure 4, Element Z2; Col. 4, Line 30-33). Ban ('170) also discloses the controlling module (controller, See Figure 2, Element 11) includes a first discriminating module (a CPU, See Figure 2, Element 110), located within the controlling module, identifies the information received for a print job (it determines if it is an ordinary job or not, See Col. 3, Line 53-58). Then a second discriminating module (schedule management file, See Figure 3), which extracts the special print jobs (manual feed jobs) after the first discriminating module determines the print job includes a special print job and puts them onto an interrupt list (See Col. 3, Line 52-58). It prints all the special print job as requested by the user and is given priority over the ordinary job (See Col. 4, Line 6-8) when the job data is being controlled to the

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printing module. After the second discriminating module is implemented, a third one is issued to delete the special print job, once the printing module was completed successfully, from the interrupt list (See Col. 4, Line 14-18). And the controlling module (controller, See Figure 2, Element 11) (i) stores the print jobs including the special print jobs without immediately implementing the print jobs (the special jobs are loaded in an interrupt list until it is ready to print, See Figure 4; Col. 4, Line 21-23 while the ordinary jobs are put into a queue, See Figure 3, Element 131; Col. 3, Line 55-56), (ii) causes the displaying module to display the list of the print jobs including the special print jobs (since the special print jobs hold a higher priority over the regular print jobs, they are displayed on the LCD, See Figure 4; Col. 4, Line 7-11, even though the printer stores the ordinary jobs in a print queue also, See Figure 3), (iii) reads out the print jobs including the special print jobs (manual feed jobs) from the storing module and causes the printing module (print engine, See Figure 2, Element 12) to implement the print jobs in the situation where the user operates the inputting module (operational panel, See Figure 2, Element 13) to enter a command for implementing the print jobs including the special print jobs (the user presses a button on the operational panel corresponding to the choice number of the special print job to print, See Figure 4, Element Z2; Col. 4, Line 30-33).

Ban ('170) does not disclose tabbed paper, which is rectangular printing paper having a tab on one side, or executing test printing for the tabbed paper, checking the result, and adjusting the print position if it did not print out correctly by having the user not delete the print job.

Motamed ('300) discloses tab paper (which is rectangular printing paper having a tab on one side, See Figure 9 and 10) and setting up the printing of tabbed paper prior to outputting (using the "Insert Tabs", See Figure 12) so that after test printing the tabbed paper, in the situation where the user determines the tab positions are offset, the user can adjust them accordingly (the Tab Starting Position, See Figure 15, Element 408) so the print job for the tabbed paper does not need to be deleted by the user, just modified (See Col. 7, Line 13-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention by the applicant to have included tabbed paper, as disclosed by Motamed ('300), into the special paper of the manual feed jobs of Ban ('170) because tabbed paper is like other special paper and by properly setting up the tabbed paper, such as using a template in case the print position for the tab is not correct, a user can insert the tabbed paper into the manual feed tray and print out the job accordingly.

Regarding claims 7 and 13, the rationale provided in the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein. In addition, the modules of claim 1 correspond to the means of claim 7 and perform the method step of claim 13.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues that Ban ('170) does not disclose test printing for tabbed paper. While Ban ('170) does not disclose tabbed paper, including tabbed paper as taught by Motamed ('300) would meet the claimed limitation. Ban ('170) discloses "the special paper includes those larger or smaller than the standard size" (See Col. 1, Line 25-26). Since tabbed paper is different from the standard size of regular paper, it can be

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considered special. By including the prior art disclosed by Motamed ('300), which discloses the setup and execution of tabbed paper, the same result occurs as with other special paper Ban ('170) discloses. For example, prior to printing, the user sends the print data including the tabbed paper specs to the printer, which would have to use the manual paper feed since it is considered special paper. A trial printing then occurs, which happens after the tabbed paper is initially printed so if the user finds the original result of the tabs unsuitable, or offset, the user edits them using the saved tabbed settings originally set to modify their positions and successfully print out the tabs without deleting the print job. Also, since the user has to be at the processing device in order to complete the print out, any paper jam that may occur there can be quickly remedied. So, by incorporating the prior art of Motamed ('300) into the printing apparatus of Ban ('170), it would perform what is claimed. Based on these facts, this action is made final.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is: Reed ('494) and Roztocil (Pub. # 20010044868).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent M. Rudolph whose telephone number is (571) 272-8243. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Vincent M. Rudolph
Examiner
Art Unit 2624



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